PRELIMINARY EVALUATION REPORT

ON THE

MIJ 1-4. 7-8. JOA 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

SITUATED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Lat. 61° 11' Long. 132° 25'

Quiet Lake Map Sheet 105 F-1

by

A.R. Pollmer

Brenda Mines Ltd.
Exploration Group

September 1979

090497

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

$ 1,879.75

J a Morin

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (1) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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LOCATION:

This mineral property is located west-southwest of the East Peak and the Nisutlen River in the Yukon Territory on N.T.S. map sheet 105 F-1, approximately 6 miles NE of Moss Lake.

ACCESS:

By helicopter from either Whitehorse or Watson Lake.

PROPERTY HISTORY:

During 1960 - 1961 Conwest Exploration Ltd. based in Whitehorse, did an evaluation on this property. The work performed consisted of geological mapping, hand trenching and blasting and several BQ diamond drill holes.

During 1978, Mr. J. Irwin staked the MIJ claims and later in the spring of 1979 the JOA claims.

On June 13, 1979, a party of three flew out to the property. The amount of visible outcrop was somewhat restricted by snow, however sufficient exposure of the trenches was available to enable us to formulate a concept of the geology and the mineralization present. The three man party consisted of Mr. A.R. Pollmer, Chief Geologist, Brenda Mines, Mr. D. Ferguson, Exploration Geologist, Brenda Mines and Mr. J. Irwin, Prospector, Kelowna, B.C.

Figure 1 - Claim Map

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The MIJ and JOA claims are situated in a hanging valley at the head of which are three cirque basins. The slopes of the valley rise steeply on three sides and the valley floor is relatively flat and broad.

Vegetation is sparse consisting mainly of scrub brush and semi alpine flora.

GEOLOGY:

a) General

The dominan rock unit is a series of bedded sandstones, siltstone, limestones striking generally east-west and dipping to the south. This unit has been intruded by coarse grained granite unit which outcrops below the most easterly trench and as fingers within the meta sediments.

b) Alteration

Along the granite and meta sediment contact silicification of the sandstones and siltstone beds is apparent and the limestone units have altered to skarns. The alteration decreases outward from the granite and so does the mineralization. In areas near the contact the granite was slightly prophyritic and silicified.

c) Mineralization:

Molybdenite; the most evident mineralization is molybdenite which is most prevailent in the skarnified units as large rosettes along fractures and disseminated throughout. Within the silicified sandstone, molybdenite was also found in a disseminated form, but a much lower grade.

In areas near the contact Mo grades were estimated to be between 0.50% to 1.00%, however characteristic of skarn type deposits, these high zones were small and erratic.

Tungsten; an attempt was made to determine the presence of scheelite by using an ultra violet lamp and sun shield, however the sun light was too bright. Grab samples checked later did show the presence of both scheelite and powellite which tended to correspond to grade with the molybdenite concentration.

Massive Sulphide; overlying the skarn was a massive sulphide vein approximately 1 metre thick at the eastern most trench and decreasing in width to the west. The strike and dip paralleled the meta-sediments. Only minor chalcopyrite was identified; for the most, the vein consisted of pyrrohotite and pyrite.

Within the skarn abundant garnet, diopside and fiberous amphiboles, mainly tremolite were identified.

Of the grab samples taken from the available trenches and outcrop, no assay determinations were done.

CONCLUSION:

This mineral property has some impressive molybdenite mineralization though the occurrences have an erratic nature. There is an association however, between the granite-sediment contact and the mineralization, so if this contact area could be adequately defined, a corresponding mineral inventory may evolve.

In addition, it was noted that some of the alteration and associated mineralization tended to follow the bedded units. The presence of scheelite requires further investigation to determine occurrence and grade.

RECOMMENDATION:

A limited evaluation work program consisting of a geochemical soil and rock survey and a detailed geological mapping would be useful in determining the property's potential.

Further trenching may also be necessary to determine the continuity or discontinuity of the mineralization and the granite contact area.

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

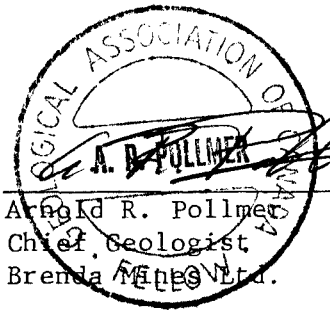
I, Arnold R. Pollmer of Peachland, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1) I have been employed as a geologist by Noranda Mines Limited from December 1973 to June 1977; I am presently employed as the chief geologist by Brenda Mines Ltd.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1972).

3) I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.



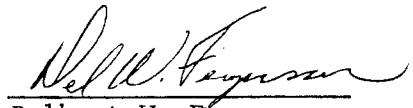
Arnold R. Pollmer
Chief Geologist
Brenda Mines Ltd.

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Delbert W. Ferguson of Peachland, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1) I am presently employed as an exploration geologist by Brenda Mines Ltd.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1979).



Delbert W. Ferguson
Exploration Geologist
Brenda Mines Ltd.